

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGES 6 AND 11.

BOERS MAKE STEADY PROGRESS

Mafeking Closely Besieged and Kimberly Completely Surrounded

THE ARTILLERY DUEL

Between the Contending Armies at Ladysmith Continues - English Grateful for Sympathy of the United States - Dutch Residents are Expected to Join the Boers - Casualties at Dundee.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) London, November 2.—The War Office has received a telegram dispatched from Ladysmith at 9:25 this morning, saying that General White was well and holding his position.

An official telegram reporting the condition of the wounded at Kimberley, adds that Colonel Kekewich, the British commander there, has learned from various sources that the Boer forces on the occasion of the late sortie of the British troops from Kimberley, were very heavy.

UNCLE SAM'S SYMPATHY. The newspapers here continue to express keen pleasure at the sympathy of the United States. The St. James's Gazette says:

"Few more graceful examples could be imagined of the courteous spirit of American sympathy with this country, which has been so often evident of late than the project of the American ladies' hospital ship, which will probably be fitted out with many of those American nurses whose services were so highly valued during the Cuban war. This is the first example of a hospital ship provided by a nation which is at peace for another during the stress of war, and the widespread and generous response to its appeals from both sides of the Atlantic show how warmly the merciful idea is accepted by the citizens in both countries."

EXCITEMENT AMONG AFRIKANDERS.

Paris, November 2.—The Hava's Agency this evening published the following extraordinary dispatch, which the agency says was received through its correspondent at Brussels:

Cape Town, Nov. 2.—The news of the Boers' two victories around Ladysmith has created considerable excitement among the Afrikaners, who do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Milner (the British High Commissioner) is much perturbed at their attitude. General White, in these two engagements, lost about 350 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The second victory was won by the Free Staters, commanded by Lucas Meyer, who seized Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of General White, who is wounded. The investment of Ladysmith is complete and the Boers are masters of Pietermaritzburg and the Durban railway.

MAFEEKING CLOSELY BESIEGED. News has reached General White that Mafeking is closely besieged and that the Boers have successfully repulsed the sorties. The surrender of Mafeking is expected.

"It is also confirmed that the Free Staters have seized Colenso."

KIMBERLEY DEFENDERS WEARY.

Hopetown, Cape Colony, Nov. 2.—Magistrate Harmsworth has arrived from Klipdam, and reports that there are six thousand Boers around Kimberley, and that all the roads are strictly patrolled. He says he passed close enough to Kimberley to see the searchlights and was informed that the defenders of Kimberley were satisfied they could hold out, but were wearied with the inactivity and hoped that a relieving force would soon arrive.

WILL JOIN THE BOERS.

Stories of Boer victories have spread rapidly along the western border and Magistrate Harmsworth estimates that over half the Dutch residents of Bechuanaland and Griqualand will join the Boers after the declaration of annexation.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 2.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith says twenty British dead and one hundred wounded have been counted on the scene of Monday's disaster, while 870 prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

Cape Town, Oct. 31.—(Delayed in transmission).—It is asserted that 3,000 Boers have collected at Bethulle Bridge, under Field Cornet Dutoit. The Orange river is now in full flood and forcing is reported to be impossible.

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES.

London, Nov. 2.—The War Office this afternoon issued the following dispatch: Chief of Staff, Ladysmith, to War Secretary: Ladysmith, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Egerton, H. M. S. Powerful, dangerously wounded this morning by a shell; left knee and right foot; life not in danger at present.

It was inferred from this dispatch that the artillery duel between the Boers and British continues, at Lieutenant Egerton was a gunnery lieutenant with the big naval guns. Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 2.—It is reported that the Boers are occupying parts of Zululand, and that they have taken Pomeroy, fifty miles from Greytown.

CASUALTIES AT DUNDEE.

London, Nov. 2.—Another list of casualties at Dundee was issued by the War Office to-day. It gives eighty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the Dublin Fusiliers missing, indicating that the Boers captured as many Fusiliers as they did Huzzars.

TIDINGS OF PRISONERS.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The British

Government has now asked that the Boer Government permit Mr. Macrum, the U. S. Consul at Pretoria, to transmit once each week a list of the British prisoners in Pretoria with a statement of their condition.

INFORMATION WITHHELD.

London, Nov. 2.—The War Office has received a long dispatch from Ladysmith, dated 10:30 this morning, the contents of which have not yet developed. It is thought possible it may contain a list of the casualties resulting from the disaster of Monday.

BASELESS STATEMENTS.

London, Nov. 2.—The Secretary of the War Office, who was shown the Cape Town dispatch of the Hava's Agency, said the statements made were utterly baseless. Brussels, where the Hava's dispatch originated, is the headquarters of Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, and it is thought the Cape Town dispatch may be an exaggerated Boer version of the recent fighting.

RIGHT OF POLICE DUTY.

Lisbon, Nov. 2.—News has reached here that a British warship in Delagoa Bay has fired on a sailing ship which was entering the harbor without having displayed a flag. The vessel proved to be British, but there is some question here as to the right of Great Britain to do police duty in a Portuguese port.

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

London, Nov. 2.—10:50 p. m.—The War Office has just informed the Associated Press that a dispatch has been received from the Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Huth-Hutchinson, announcing that communication with Ladysmith has been interrupted since half-past 2 this afternoon.

This is not regarded by the War Office, however, as in any wise confirming the rumor of a complete investment of Ladysmith or of the capture of Colenso.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ECHOES FROM STORM OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY—THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 2.—The Clyde steamer Seminole brought into port this morning Captain B. H. Outten and crew of six men, rescued from the schooner Annie T. Bailey, abandoned Sunday 12 miles southwest of Frying Pan Lightship, off Cape Roman.

The Annie T. Bailey cleared from Fernandina for Washington with a cargo of lumber. She labored heavily in the storm and became water-logged. The schooner is owned in Philadelphia.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Charleston, S. C., November 2.—Captain Outten, of the water-logged and abandoned schooner Annie T. Bailey, who, with his crew, came to Charleston to-day on the steamer Seminole, reports:

"Left Fernandina for Washington October 18, lumber laden. Had continuous gales and high seas. Vessel labored and strained. On 29th off Cape Roman struck by severe hurricane and I experienced tremendous seas and vessel sprung a leak; pumped steadily but water gained vessel became water-logged. Wind changed and we scudded before the gale. On the first about four miles northeast of Frying Pan was taken in tow by steamer Seminole. Towed until vessel became unmanageable. All hands then went on board the Seminole.

"The position of the wreck was about 12 miles west of Frying Pan lightship. I tried to get vessel in toward land to anchor when anchors and chains were lost."

The captain speaks in the highest terms of Captain Bearse and officers of the Seminole.

A LEAKY SCHOONER.

Charleston, S. C., November 2.—The captain of the British steamer Broadgarth to-day furnished additional facts about the schooner Ida Lawrence, sighted by him showing signals of distress. He says he bore down on the Ida Lawrence. She signalled "leaky" and wanted to be taken in tow. He could not take her in tow on account of being short of coal. The Lawrence signalled "bound Savannah; send immediate aid."

REVENUE CUTTER RUN DOWN.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2.—The local ferryboat City of Seattle ran down the revenue cutter Patterson at her anchorage this morning. The long overhang of the ferryboat crashed into the side of the Patterson, knocking the officers out of their bunks. There is a hole in the side of the cutter fifteen feet wide and 8 feet high, just above the water line. There was no damage to the ferryboat and no casualties.

IN DISTRESS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The schooner Island City, from South Amboy for Wilmington, N. C., put in here to-day in distress, having shifted cargo in recent hurricane and sustained other slight damage.

FREDERICK HARDY, JR.

PROOF THAT HE WAS MURDERED FOUND.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Nov. 2.—There is no room for doubt that the body found in the bay at Keyport, N. J., last evening, was that of Frederick Hardy, Jr., of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., or that the young man (he was 21 years of age) was murdered and an attempt made to conceal the crime by sinking the corpse in the bay by means of a large stone attached to the body by means of a rope.

The pockets of the young man's clothing were turned inside out, and his money and watch were gone. There were evidences that Hardy had been beaten on the head until dead or unconscious.

Hardy's body was shipped from Keyport, N. J., to Norfolk, Va., to-night. No inquest will be held. Hardy's father identified the body without looking at it. The clothing found on it established the identity without a doubt.

In the local news columns of to-day's Virginian-Pilot will be found additional information of interest about the subject of the above Associated Press dispatch, received at 2:45 a. m. this (Friday) morning.

AGUINALDO ON IMPERIALISM

Issues Another Proclamation to the People of the Philippines

A LIVELY CABINET CRISIS

General Otis Would Not Allow Brother of the Assassinated General Luna to Visit Manila—Americans Charge Filipino Trenches—Feeling of Unrest at Iloilo—Americans Confronted by a Large Army.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, November 2.—5:40 p. m.—Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation announcing that the American Congress will meet in December to decide whether "the imperialist policy" and "this bloody work" are to be continued. He exhorts his soldiers to consider themselves so that Congress will consider them worthy of independence and requests the priests to abstain from politics and to redeem the church from the bad name the misdeeds of the friars have given it.

CABINET CRISIS PREDICTED.

A crisis in the Filipino cabinet is predicted as the result of the resignations of Paterno and Buencamino, two Filipino leaders who lost the confidence of the rabid revolutionists.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Preliminary Report of Its Labors Submitted to the President.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW

Events Preceding the Spanish War, the Original Filipino Insurrection, the Exchanges Between Dewey and Other American Commanders and Aguinaldo and the Breaking Out and Progress of the Present War Narrated.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine Commission to-day submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to do.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the island as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchange between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and, finally, statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable

Will come Hong Kong, arrange with Commodore for general co-operation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. Pratt.

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible; the necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong Government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th, and Mrs. Bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 26th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the Admiral.'

"It had been reported to the Commodore as early as March 1st, by the United States Consul at Manila, and others, that the Filipinos had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30th Mr. Williams had telegraphed: 'Five thousand rebels armed in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war.'

DEWEY'S ARRIVAL AT MANILA.

"Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived with 13 of his staff on May 19, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done for the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time."

The commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish, and how General Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo at his request moved from Cavite to Bacoor. Says the commission:

"Now for the first time rose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his

WARM POLITICS IN KENTUCKY

Civil War Veteran Hurls Epithets at Candidate Goebel.

TROUBLE LOOKED FOR

The Exchange of Campaign Courtesies Between General Duke and Senator Goebel May Culminate in a Personal Counter-A Feeling of Unrest Permeates Several Cities—The Situation in Louisville.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2.—The campaign in this State is growing more bitter every day. Anti-Goebel newspapers, as well as politicians, are making personal attacks upon him.

Gen. Basil W. Duke, of Civil War fame, has denounced the Democratic candidate in a speech as "a liar, a slanderer, and an assassin."

The whole State awaited to hear Goebel's reply. A great many thought it might come in the form of a bullet, and some fear he may yet make rejoinder with a revolver. Goebel simply announced, however, that although he had closed his campaign in Louisville, he would return here three days before the election in order to give his enemies an opportunity to "look him up." Incidentally Goebel made a rejoinder as a reflection on General Duke's character.

No one can foretell with certainty what will be the outcome of this exchange of campaign courtesies between General Duke and Senator Goebel. Both have quick tempers and cool nerves, and each has smelt powder in his time. Duke, in many a hard-fought battle on the field, and Goebel, in a street fight, which resulted in the death of John Sanford at Covington.

DANGER AHEAD.

But even if Goebel and Duke are kept apart until after the voting is over, there is peril of serious, perhaps terrible, trouble at the polls on November 7. In Louisville, in Covington, in Lexington, in Frankfort, in Owensboro and other larger towns of the State citizens grow more apprehensive as the election day draws near. Each side is claiming that the other party proposes to perpetuate fraud in the balloting, and every partisan is declaring that he will spill blood to prevent the opposition from stealing the victory.

In the mountains where the Republicans are in the majority, the leaders of that party are openly proclaiming from the stump if theft is attempted, either in the voting or in the count, they will lynch the offenders in broad daylight on the public highways. In Covington and Newport "shot gun clubs" have been organized by anti-Goebel Democrats to guard the polls.

IN LOUISVILLE.

In Louisville the situation is even more tense. Non-Partisan Honest Election Leagues have been formed here with thousands upon thousands of members. The express purpose of these leagues is to see that a fair election is held. At the Board of Trade Building here last week 300 of the leading citizens of the State, millionaire bankers, lawyers and prominent manufacturers held a meeting to discuss the situation. It was agreed that all signs pointed to bloodshed and riots in this city on November 7, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the commercial interests of the community demanded that action be taken to prevent serious trouble.

In Louisville the police and firemen are expected to take an active part on behalf of Goebel and it is safe to predict there will be more armed men in Kentucky on election day than ever before in the history of a people much given to carrying weapons.

A COURT DECISION.

Frankfort, Ky., November 2.—The Court of Appeals by unanimous decision of the judges, refused to advance the case of the Brown Democrats who sought to compel precinct election boards to allow anti-Goebel Democratic inspectors at the polls. The court adjourned until November 8.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART.

THE SICK MAN OBTAINS REST IN SLEEP.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paterson, N. J., November 2.—Vice-President Hobart spent a comfortable day. He fell off into a natural sleep at 1:10. His pulse was quite strong at that time. Dr. Newton arrived at the house shortly afterward and did not wake him. In speaking of the callers at the house, Mr. Hobart to-night told one of the attendants to "treat all my friends well."

Paterson, N. J., November 2.—At Midnight the Vice-President was sleeping and had not awakened after falling into a slumber at 1:10 o'clock. The house was in darkness at midnight with the exception of the sick room, where a light was burning low.

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1, 6 and 11.
Local News—Pages 2, 3 and 5.
Editorial—Page 4.
Virginia News—Pages 7 and 8.
North Carolina News—Page 9.
Portsmouth News—Page 10 and 11.
Berkley News—Page 11.
Markets—Page 12.
Shipping—Page 12.
Real Estate—Page 12.



MRS. HAZEN, ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FIANCEE.

Mrs. W. B. Hazen, who is to become Mrs. George Dewey, is a daughter of Mrs. Washington McLean and a sister of Mr. John R. McLean of Cincinnati. She is the widow of the late Brigadier General William B. Hazen.

Some Filipinos who attempted to come to Manila with the Spanish commission received a message from Major-General Otis, saying the women and children would be given American protection, but that the men who had cast their lot with the insurrection must remain with it. The party included a brother of General Luna, who was assassinated by the guard before Aguinaldo's house, with his family and the Filipino Secretary of the Treasury's family.

FILIPINO TRENCHES CHARGED.

Lieutenant Slavens, of General MacArthur's staff, reconnoitering with 13 men in front of Angeles, discovered a Filipino outpost in a trench. The Filipinos numbered about 40 men. As the Filipinos had sighted the Americans, Lieutenant Slavens' only course was to charge, and his party rushed to the trenches, shooting and yelling. They killed three of the insurgents and wounded several, who, however, succeeded in escaping. Not one of the Americans was hit. The Lieutenant secured valuable information about the enemy's position.

UNREST AT ILOILO.

The feeling of disquiet aroused at Iloilo by the arrest of Santiago, the wealthy Filipino, who is charged with forming a revolutionary junta, has subsided. The natives in their quarter of the town were sullen and restless and were heard chanting the death song at night, with the refrain "The Americans Sleep." A provost marshal's force surrounded the quarter and drove the suspicious looking natives outside the lines.

CONFRONTED BY FILIPINOS.

The Americans occupy Iloilo and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molo with 4,000 men, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments, two battalions of the Nineteenth Regiment, a detachment of the Sixth Regiment and a battery of the Sixth Artillery. The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 3,500 and 5,000 armed men and many more unarmed. Their lines are about 900 yards from Jaro, which is occupied by the Twenty-sixth Regiment. The insurgents are supposed to have five smooth-bore cannon.

feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the task entrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

HISTORY OF THE ISLANDS.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches little importance to the diverse rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement they declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain their statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, issued at the time. The report then tells of the insurrection, which ended by Spain buying off Aguinaldo and his followers.

The war began in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Na-Bate. The provisions of the treaty were never carried out. Spanish abuses began afresh in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement.

AGUINALDO APPEARS.

The report then tells how General Augustine came to Manila as Governor-General at this juncture and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustine sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinaldo came. On this point the commission says: "The following memorandum on the subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

RELATIONS WITH AGUINALDO.

"On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, U. S. Consul General at Singapore: 'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here

people on behalf of the American Government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his Cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

WISHED TO ATTACK AMERICANS.

The report then states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops. "There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind. There never was any preconcerted operations of any combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards."

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is to confirm the statement that he intended to get possession of the arms to attack the Americans.

"POPULAR CLUBS."

Further evidence of the hostile intentions of the Filipinos was found in the organization of "popular clubs," which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans. Along this line the decrees of the Filipino Congress are also cited as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila. It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino Congress wished to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos (at this stage the Paris conference was discussing the future of the Philippines). The President was also to be asked his desire as to the form of government he wished to establish. But all this time Aguinaldo was preparing for war and delaying these messages, and it was understood that the attack would come upon the first act by the American forces which could afford a pretext.

GENERAL MERRITT'S FAILURE.

A brief chapter then tells of the lack

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)